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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1961

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1961 - 1962

Chairman of the Committee	Councillor O. Nicholson-Florence A.S.A.A.
Vice-Chairman " "	" Mrs. E. Davies
Members of " "	" M. R. Blackburn
	" Mrs. I. D. Brumwell
	" W. R. Butler, F.C.I.I.
	" R.W.H. Covell, O.B.E.
	" H. J. Clark

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor I. D. Lloyd, J.P.
Vice-Chairman " "	" J. H. Hardy, J.P.

Representatives of the Council

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. I. D. Brumwell
" Mrs. E. Davies
" J. H. Hardy, J.P.
" Mrs. J. Kitchin

(2) DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. I. D. Brumwell

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

o Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond.),M.R.C.S.,(Eng.),L.R.C.P.,(Lond.),D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ D. Allan F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ A. E. Greensmith M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
✓ I. Forrest M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk: Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist: Miss G. F. Skidmore
Junior Clerk: Miss B. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. E. Bloxham (to 30.6.61)
Mrs. S. Eade (from 29.6.61)

Rodent Operator

G. Anscomb

o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

+ Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

✓ Holds the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

August, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1961. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

The birth rate was slightly higher than last year, as also was the death rate and the infant mortality rate. Nevertheless, the vital statistics for 1961 can be considered satisfactory.

With regard to the incidence of infectious disease, there was a large outbreak of measles, part of a nationwide outbreak. Other diseases were either absent or notified in very small numbers.

There is a growing consensus of opinion that cremation is the most satisfactory method of disposal of the dead and there are good reasons for a public health authority to encourage this. Accordingly the Council have agreed to the appointment by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of the Medical Officer of Health as Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

The work done by the Public Health Department in relation to food and housing is to be found in the report of Mr. D. Allan, Chief Public Health Inspector. He has dealt also with many other matters of importance and interest.

Once again I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of all members of the Public Health Department, and the assistance which I have received from the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Council's administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1961

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	9,511
Population (Census 1951)	20,252
Population (estimated mid-year 1961) ...	22,420
Density (persons per acre)	2.4
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1961	6,818
Rateable value at 31st December, 1961 ...	£399,538
Produce of penny rate	£1,610

Live Births	Total	Male	Female
Total	374	213	161
Legitimate	358	201	157
Illegitimate	16	12	4

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.7
Standardised birth rate " "	17.0
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	4.3

Still Births			
Total	3	2	1

Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	8.0

Deaths			
Total	279	149	130

Crude death rate per 1,000 population	12.4
Standardised death rate	11.3

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age			
Total	11	6	5
Legitimate	10	5	5
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	29.4
" " " " " " " - legitimate	27.9
" " " " " " " - illegitimate	62.5

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	9	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		24.1

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	8	
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		21.4

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	29.2

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population at midyear 1961 was 22,420 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. A preliminary report of the Registrar General on the Census carried out in 1961 gives the population at that time as 22,594 (10,504 males and 12,090 females) compared with the 1951 Census figure of 20,252 (9,262 males and 10,990 females). This represents an increase of 2,342 in population during the intercensus years, equivalent to 11.6%. In the same period the natural increase represented by the excess of births over deaths was 288. It is assumed, therefore, that immigration has played the greater part in the growth of the population.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 374 of which 213 were males and 161 females. The birth rate was 16.7 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 16.4 for 1960, and is the highest since 1949.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.02) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 17.0 is obtained, compared with a rate of 17.4 for England and Wales.

Sixteen births, or 4.3 of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 4.6% in 1960. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 5.9%.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 279, giving a crude death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 149 males and 130 females.

A comparability factor (0.91) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 12.4 to 11.3.

Approximately 56% of the deaths took place in hospitals or nursing homes.

Causes of Deaths

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. Diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 141 deaths, malignant disease (categories 10-14) 47 deaths, and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 30 deaths.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Five residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents. Two of the deceased were pedal cyclists in collision with other vehicles, one was the driver of a motor car, one a motor cyclist and one riding a motor scooter, all in collision with other vehicles. One of the pedal cyclists killed was a school child.

Deaths (cont.)

Other Accidental Deaths

These numbered six. Two were caused by complications which followed relatively slight falls in elderly persons, one by a fall from a ladder, one by a fall downstairs, one by an overdose of a sedative drug, and one by an accident involving a light.

Suicide

There were five deaths caused by suicide. In two cases the cause of death was poisoning by sedatives, in one by carbon monoxide poisoning from the domestic gas supply, one by injuries received when struck by an electric train and one by asphyxiation caused by hanging.

Infant Mortality

There were eleven deaths of infants under 1 year of age, an increase of five on the figure for 1960. The infant mortality rate was 29.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.6 for England and Wales. Nine of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and eight within 1 week.

The death of one illegitimate child resulted in a high mortality rate for illegitimate infants. The circumstances of the case are that the mother of the child had resided temporarily in this district in a home for unmarried mothers. The infant was born in hospital and subsequently died there at the age of three weeks from natural causes.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The rate for England and Wales was 0.33 per 1,000 total births.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 24-30)

Table I includes birth and death rates, and a comparison with the figures for 1960. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table III gives a classification of the causes of deaths which occurred during the year, and Tables IV-VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

MOBILE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICES FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

For the purpose of dealing with cases referred to it by general practitioners, a mobile unit visited Dorking at weekly intervals throughout the year. It was thus possible for any patient having symptoms referable to abnormalities of the lungs to be examined with expedition and with a minimum of inconvenience. During the year under review 468 people attended, and among these 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of lung cancer were detected.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Hill House, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill (telephone No. Reigate 4835), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere, or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help, are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (tel. No. Redhill 3206).

For the convenience of reference a time-time of clinics is set out on page

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons under forty years of age, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services at all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if treatment is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. H. Woodman. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Details of the nearest clinics are to be found on page 10.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. It was unnecessary to use these compulsory powers during the year.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and forty-four bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. In addition seven bodies were taken to the Epsom mortuary. Thirty-three of the total were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital to the local authority mortuaries for post-mortem examination.

The scheme for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method of disposal of the dead. In the past this has entailed a considerable journey to the crematorium. The opening of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, within fives miles of the centre of Dorking should encourage the use of this important service.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	Mon. & Wed. 2-4 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Nth. Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fri. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	Tues. 9.30 a.m. Mon. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Mon. 9.30 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 10 a.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	"	"
Remedial Exercises Clinic	"	"
Speech Clinic	"	"
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Redhill County Hospital Earlswood Common	Males: Mon. 5 - 7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Tues & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Mon. 3 - 7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
	(And at the Out-patient department of many London Hospitals)	

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains.

The sources of supply for the different parts of the Urban District remain the same as in previous years - that for Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham being derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. The remainder of the district receives water which is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, and derived from the Lower Greensand.

Reports were received on 33 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out under private arrangements made by the Company.

Typical results of chemical examinations of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	Leatherhead Pumping Station	Dorking Pumping Station
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a minute deposit of chalk particles.	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute sand particles.
Colour	Normal	Normal
Turbidity	Less than 5	Less than 5
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	8.2	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	Trace	40
Electric Conductivity	270	340
Total Solids	180	240
Chlorides as Cl.	19	19
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	54	90
Hardness: Total	101	150
Carbonate	53	90
Non-Carbonate	48	60
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.2	7.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.040	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value (3 hrs. at 37°C)	Nil	0.12
Residual Chlorine	0.13	0.08
Metals: Iron	Nil	0.01
Other Metals	Nil	Nil

Water (cont)

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink:-

Dwelling-houses	supplied	by	piped main supply		6,831
"	"	"	" piped private supply		3
"	"	"	" standpipes		13
"	"	"	" wells		2
"	"	"	" other means		1

These figures, as I have mentioned in previous years, do not include the caravans and temporary structures in the Box Hill Road area. Although the sites where these are situated were already supplied by mains water from standpipes, there has been a gradual increase in the number of standpipes during the period under review, in accordance with the requirements of licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. In addition, some of the residential caravans have a supply piped into the van.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The house refuse collection throughout the district continued on a weekly basis, the disposal being by controlled tipping. At the tip precautions were taken against fly and other insect infestations by routine treatment with an insecticidal powder.

The Council's Rodent Operator inspected the tip regularly, and dealt with any rat infestations (all of a minor nature) as soon as evidence of these vermin was found.

The weight of house refuse from the urban area deposited at the tip as the result of the routine weekly collection amounted to 5,699 tons 12 cwts. In addition to this the quantity of "excess house refuse" resulting from special collections was 91 tons 19 cwts. The latter, a pleasing innovation, dealt with the miscellaneous articles - old bedsteads, mattresses, perambulator frames, and the like - which are otherwise apt to find their way on to roadside verges, or into back gardens, ponds and other places where they create an eyesore and may even contribute to the depositing of other rubbish of a more putrefactive and offensive nature.

As the Council has not yet found it practicable, on economic grounds, to introduce the much to be desired service of trade refuse collection, traders continued to make their own arrangements for the delivery of their refuse to the tip. Such refuse totalled 496 tons 12 cwts - an increase of 17.9% on the figure for 1960.

Refuse accepted from adjacent parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District amounted to 1,419 tons 12 cwts - about 138 tons more than last year.

The tip, which has been in use for approximately ten years, was rapidly approaching a level which would preclude further tipping, and for some time past the Council had been negotiating for possession of an adjacent disused chalk pit for use as an extension. Although a compulsory purchase order had been made in 1959, efforts to negotiate continued but in view of failure to reach agreement, a Public Local Inquiry was held in December, 1960 regarding the compulsory purchase order

in conjunction with one regarding an appeal by the owners of the land against a condition of a planning consent granted to them. In June, 1961 the Minister issued his decision not to confirm the compulsory purchase order in view of the fact that the owners of the land were willing to negotiate a lease to the Council. The Minister also refused planning permission for the extension of the refuse tip in respect of two areas at the eastern and northern ends of the existing tip but granted permission for the use of the remainder of the area for the extension of the existing tip on a number of conditions subject also to a maximum tipping rate of 9,000 tons a year.

It is estimated that the new tip area, when put into use, will be adequate for some thirty years.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Consulting Engineers engaged by the Council for the preparation of a preliminary report on soil and surface water drainage schemes for the Box Hill area submitted their report early in the year, and in April the Council, on the recommendation of the Public Health and Finance Committees, decided to engage the services of the Consulting Engineers to prepare detailed plans and sections to design stage for both the soil and surface water drainage schemes for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval in principle.

It is hoped that circumstances will not arise to prevent these schemes being put in hand at the earliest possible moment. The increasing volume of waste water from houses and caravans creates great demands on the cesspool emptying service and unavoidably there are occasions when nuisances result. The trouble caused at times of heavy rain by the discharge of surface water from Box Hill Road down the unmade roads on its northern side is also a matter of serious concern to the residents.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

A great deal of the Chief Public Health Inspector's time, particularly during the first half of the year, was spent in discussions, inspections, and the preparation of reports on sites with recommendations as to licence conditions, following up the issue of planning permissions by the Local Planning Authority in respect of the various sites which were existing at the coming into force of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report deals in detail with sites, numbers of caravans, and the use of caravans, but it should be emphasised here that having regard to the drainage difficulties of the Box Hill Road area, as referred to under the previous heading, the problems of each site had to be examined individually. As a result licence conditions could be applied in such a way and over such a period that full compliance in respect of those facilities which produce additional waste water or sewage would not be effected until the main drainage scheme is available.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 442 inspections of shops were made for the purpose of the Act. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Three privately owned open air swimming pools were open to the public during the summer months. The Public Health Inspectors made 46 visits.

Each pool is fitted with an automatic chlorinating plant. In two cases the pools derive their water from main supplies, both have filtration plants and the water is re-circulated in approximately 6 hours.

The third pool is filled from a private bore hole supply which on sampling was found to be bacteriologically satisfactory. Continuous pumping supplies 2,000 gallons of fresh water per hour, this being automatically chlorinated, and an equivalent amount is displaced and flows to waste. Once a week the pool is completely emptied, scrubbed down with a sterilising solution and refilled.

In all, 42 samples were taken from the 3 pools and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. On 40 of these the reports were satisfactory.

In both the unsatisfactory samples the colony count was excessive, and coliform bacilli, though in small numbers, were present in 100 ml. The trouble was traced to a faulty valve in the chlorinator, and after this had been rectified, subsequent samples were satisfactory.

A sample taken from a small pool at a private school showed that chlorination was inadequate, and advice was therefore given on methods to achieve better results.

AIR POLLUTION

Due to the absence of a collection of trade refuse by the Council there were still a few instances of the burning of such refuse by traders in the central shopping area, though by the end of the year it appeared that as the result of persuasion by the Public Health Inspectors, the offenders had succeeded in finding contractors to make a regular collection.

Following observations of a laundry chimney, advice was given to the stoker and a warning letter sent to the firm regarding faulty firing methods which resulted in the emission of black smoke.

Throughout the year your inspectors continued to observe the area adjacent to the North Holmwood Brickworks so as to note any emission of oil smut. From the report prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector it appears that some general improvement took place, although the residents in the vicinity of the works seemed to be unconvinced that any progress had been made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

As in past years the Surrey County Council Education Department made arrangements with the Chief Public Health Inspector for the treatment of school canteens and kitchens for the prevention of flies and other insect and rodent pests. Visits were also made in connection with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	18	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	87	84	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	2	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars		Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor	(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient		-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective		-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes		-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc. cleaning and washing)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

Inspection of Factories (cont.)

(4) The factories on the register are classifed as follows:-

	Power	Non-power
Aerated Water	1	-
Agricultural Engineers	1	-
Bacon Curing	1	-
Bakehouses	4	1
Book Binding	1	-
Boot Repairs	3	2
Bottle Top Manufacturer	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	7	2
Cable Making	1	-
Cabinet Repairs	-	1
Cleaning and Pressing	3	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Crumpets	1	-
Dispensing Opticians	-	1
Electrical Contractors	1	-
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Engineering (General)	13	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Flour Mills	1	-
Gasholder Station	1	-
Laundries	1	-
Motor Vehicle Repairs	15	2
Pencil Manufacturers	-	1
Printing	3	-
Radio Engineers	2	3
Sausage Manufacturers	5	-
Sheet Metal	1	-
Silk Screen Printing	2	-
Slaughterhouses	1	-
Tailoring	4	3
Tent Making	1	-
Timber Merchants	1	-
Tyre Maintenance	1	-
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Wheelbarrows	1	-
Wire Works	1	-

The name and address of one out-worker in the wearing apparel trade was notified from another authority.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

4. HOUSING

Forty-two dwellings were erected by the Local Authority during the year. The Council's estates now comprise 1,239 houses, maisonnettes and flats, and five shops with flats over.

Fifty-seven houses were built by private enterprise and four additional units provided by the conversion of a large house into five flats.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purpose of inspection, supervision and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, although the Surrey County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority for the district, became responsible for all dealers' licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, and sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations had to be carried out by persons authorised by the County Council, arrangements were made for inspection and sampling work to be done by the Public Health Inspectors, as agents of the County Medical Officer.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 66 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 47 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority, a total of 790 samples were taken for analysis, including 710 of milk. Fifty-one were found to be below standard, 19 of these being of milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE-CREAM AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1960 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1961, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case of paratyphoid fever was notified, the patient being an airline pilot. It is probable that the infection was contracted in West Africa.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 226 primary vaccinations and 70 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 165 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 44.1% of the number of births registered in the district during the year.

The recommended age for primary vaccination is in the fourth or fifth month.

SCARLET FEVER

No case of scarlet fever was notified in 1961. There were four cases notified in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fourteenth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at clinics arranged by the

Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

local health authority, these being held at regular intervals in various parts of the district, of which details are set out on page 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments at intervals up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is thirty times as great. It is important, therefore, that immunisation against diphtheria should maintain its place in the programme of vaccination and immunisation. The time most favourable for the commencement of the primary treatment is at 2 months of age, when it can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 367 children received primary treatment and 398 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Schools and Clinics	132	286
Treated by General Practitioners	235	112
	367	398

WHOOPING COUGH

Ten cases of whooping cough were notified during 1961 as compared with six in the previous year.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 313 children had received treatment. In 267 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and in 285 of these immunisation against tetanus was also included.

MEASLES

One hundred and eighty cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 4 in 1960. The incidence rate was 8.03 per 1,000 population. No death from the disease was recorded.

A high incidence of the disease was general throughout the country, and followed the pattern of outbreaks at two yearly intervals.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

For the fourth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, including oral vaccine, is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics, or from their own doctor. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

I am indebted to Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer, Southern Division of the Surrey County Council, for the following information relating to vaccination against poliomyelitis of residents of the Urban District during the year 1961:-

Persons born in the years 1921-1932	252
" " " " " 1933-1942	26
Children " " " " 1943-1961	259
Others	14
Third injections (all ages)	756
Fourth " " "	1,048
TOTAL	2,355

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Two cases were notified, giving an incidence rate of 5.3 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 25.5 in 1960. One notification was received from the maternity unit of the Dorking General Hospital, and related to a patient who was admitted from an address outside the Dorking Urban District. The second related to a home confinement which took place in Brockham.

TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year.

Immunisation against Tetanus

The County Council's immunisation arrangements include treatment against tetanus. This may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and may be obtained from the family doctor or from a children's clinic. During the year 383 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time, and of these 367 were treated simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough. In 1960 the number treated was 239.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 11 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 17 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

Additions to Register		Removals from Register	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	7	By removals to other districts	7
		By recovery	7
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	4	By death	3 +
	11		17

\+ In two of these cases the cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 92 compared with 98 in the previous year.

Notification of Tuberculosis

Seven notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners. These concerned residents of the district in which the active disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years.

Deaths from Tuberculosis

One death from tuberculosis was assigned to the district. The incidence rate was 0.05 per 1,000 population.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics for contacts in the families of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school leaving age.

The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1961.

Number offered treatment	305	
" consenting	229	(equivalent to 75.1% of total)
" vaccinated	185	" " 60.7% " "

Of the 229 children for whom consents were obtained, 32 failed to attend for examination and 12 were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test, and were therefore excluded from the treatment.

Mass Radiography

During the year a unit of the Mass Radiography Service visited the Dorking Urban District, when 1,350 males and 1,322 females were examined, with the result that three persons were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

There is a voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in Dorking which works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Council was represented on the Care Committee during the year by Councillor Mrs. I. D. Brumwell.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1960 and 1961

	1960	1961
Rates per 1,000 population		
BIRTH		
Live Birth (crude)	16.4	16.7
DEATH		
All Causes (crude)	11.3	12.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.09	0.05
Influenza	0.05	0.09
Smallpox	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.14	0.71
Measles	-	-
NOTIFICATION (corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.05
Meningococcal Infections	0.05	-
Scarlet Fever	0.19	-
Whooping Cough	0.28	0.45
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.19	8.03
Pneumonia	-	0.05
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.05	-
Dysentery	0.05	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.09	0.27
Non-Respiratory	0.09	0.05
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
INFANT MORTALITY		
Under 1 year of age	17.1	24.1
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	14.3	24.1
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	8.6	21.4
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births		
Still Births	8.5	8.0
Perinatal Mortality	17.0	29.2
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	25.5	5.3
Maternal Mortality	-	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931 - 1961

(Decennial Averages 1931-1950)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births		
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District		England and Wales	Dorking Urban District		England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	No. of Infant Deaths
1931-1940	14.9	14.4		12.2	12.2		58	31.0	
1941-1950	16.9	16.8		12.3	12.7		43	29.2	
1951	15.5	13.6	(13.6) +	12.5	12.8	(10.8) +	29.7	25.6	7
1952	15.3	14.1	(14.1)	11.3	12.4	(10.4)	27.6	21.2	6
1953	15.5	12.6	(13.6)	11.4	13.4	(11.1)	26.8	7.9	2
1954	15.2	13.5	(14.6)	11.3	11.2	(9.3)	25.4	36.4	10
1955	15.0	10.8	(11.6)	11.7	11.1	(9.2)	24.9	27.3	6
1956	15.6	13.2	(14.3)	11.7	13.7	(11.8)	23.7	36.9	10
1957	16.1	13.9	(14.9)	11.5	11.7	(10.2)	23.1	10.5	3
1958	16.4	14.0	(15.0)	11.7	12.3	(10.8)	22.5	13.8	4
1959	16.5	14.9	(15.8)	11.6	13.3	(11.6)	22.0	35.3	11
1960	17.1	16.4	(17.5)	11.5	11.3	(9.8)	21.7	17.1	6
1961	17.4	16.7	(17.0)	12.0	12.4	(11.3)	21.6	24.1	8 11

\+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

		M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	-	1
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm stomach	5	-	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	6	1	7
12.	Malignant neoplasm breast	-	6	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	12	29
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	1	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	15	20	35
18.	Coronary disease angina	29	29	58
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20.	Other heart disease	19	16	35
21.	Other circulatory disease	6	6	12
22.	Influenza	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	9	7	16
24.	Bronchitis	9	3	12
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	17	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
34.	All other accidents	4	2	6
35.	Suicide	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	TOTAL	149	130	279

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 yrs. & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	3	12	18	28	23	42	48	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	97	180
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Poliomyelitis-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934-1961

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Total number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954 - 1958	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATE 1934-1961

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939 - 1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949 - 1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954 - 1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959	9	0.43	-	-
1960	4	0.18	2	0.09
1961	7	0.31	1	0.05

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961

Public Health Inspector's Office,
Council Offices,
Pippbrook,
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1961.

For the third successive year the work of the department was disrupted by staff shortage - this time due to the absence of clerical assistance for a period of some weeks. As records have to be kept and maintained up to date in order to prepare reports for Committees and to complete the returns required by Ministries, telephones have to be answered, and members of the public who call at the office have to have their queries answered, or their complaints and messages noted, this inevitably led to some reduction in the time available for inspection and practical work.

Time had to be found, however, for the consideration which had to be given in preparing conditions to be attached to site licences following the issue of planning permissions by the local planning authority in respect of caravan sites. It will be seen, too, from that section of the report which deals with meat inspection at the reconstructed private slaughter-house that there was an increased demand on this service, and although the through-put, and consequently the hours of attendance by an inspector, remained fairly constant throughout the period under review, there is always the possibility of further increase in view of the improved facilities available.

The numbers of visits for the purposes of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Shops Act are greater than in previous years, but this was no doubt achieved because of the lull in the clearance area programme, brought about by the slowness of progress in reaching completion - rehousing of families and demolition of houses - in all the areas subject to confirmed compulsory purchase orders.

In conclusion, my thanks are due, as always, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee to Dr. Ive, and to colleagues in other departments, for support, help and co-operation, and in particular to my own staff for their investigations and actions in the various tasks which are thrust upon them.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows :-

General Sanitation -

Water Supply	10
Drainage	531
Stables and Piggeries	1
Air Pollution	239
Fried Fish Shops	3
Farms	23
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	991
Camp Sites	113
Factories	16
Licensed Premises	2
Workplaces	1
Bakehouses	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951	1
Swimming Pools	46
Refuse Collection - Dustbins	49
Refuse Disposal - Accumulations	36
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	6280
Wasps' Nests	180
Schools	5
Shops	442
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	571
Unsuccessful Visits	479

Housing -

Under Public Health Acts:	
No. of houses inspected	31
No. of re-inspections	161
Under Housing Acts:	
No. of houses inspected	1
No. of re-inspections	114
Under Rent Act, 1957:	
No. of houses inspected	3
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	205
Improvement Grant Visits	70

Infectious Diseases -

Visits re. disinfection	1
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	3
Food Poisoning Enquiries	6

Meat and Food Inspection -

Inspection of Meat:	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	564
Visits to Shops and Stalls	14
Visits to Other Premises	5
Visits to:	
Butchers	48
Canteens	13
Dairies & Milk Distributors	54
Fishmongers & Poulterers	25
Food Preparing Premises	57
Grocers	140

Meat and Food Inspections - continued -

Visits to:

Greengrocers & Fruiterers	44
Ice-cream Premises	15
Market Stalls	59
Restaurants	26
Street Vendors & Hawkers' Carts	48
Wholesalers	50
Hospitals	24
Schools	4
Licensed Premises	17
Bakeries	4

Visits in Connection with Sampling -

Milk - Bacteriological	121
Water - Bacteriological	54
Miscellaneous Samples	3
Miscellaneous Food Visits	5
Food Hygiene Visits	161
	12,170

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960) is as follows :-

Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1961	20
Issued during the year	28
Complied with during the year	30
Statutory Action necessary	12
Outstanding on 31st December, 1961	6

Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1961	13
Issued during the year	14
Complied with during the year	17
Cancelled during the year	2
Outstanding on 31st December, 1961	8

COMPLAINTS

Four hundred and ninety-one complaints were received from the public as follows :-

Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	19
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	2
Other defects - houses	8
Defective cesspools	4
Drainage of houses	8
Drainage of other premises	1
Rats and Mice	231
Unsound Food	45
Defective dustbins	5
Nuisance from smell	14
Air pollution	2
Ants	8
Beetles	4
Mosquitoes	1
Flies	6

Complaints - continued -

Wasps' Nests	105
Miscellaneous insect pests	9
Miscellaneous	19
	491

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	Found	Remedied
Drainage -		
Cesspools - defective	2	2
Cesspools - overflowing	3	3
Drains defective	7	7
Inspection Chambers -		
Frames and covers defective	2	2
Pipes -		
Rainwater pipes - defective	1	-
Rainwater pipes - new required	2	2
Soil/vent pipes - new required	1	1
Waste-pipes - defective	2	1
Sewers -		
Public sewers - choked or defective	7	7
Sinks -		
Defective	1	1
Water Closets -		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	-	2
Water supply required	-	1
Yards and Passages -		
Require paving and/or drainage	-	2
General Defects -		
Accumulations	5	7
Cellars flooded	2	2
Ceilings defective	2	1
Chimney pots defective	1	-
Defective doors	1	2
" door frames	1	1
" door thresholds	1	-
" dustbins	3	11
" eavesgutters	3	4
" fireplaces and hearths	1	-
" floors	2	4
Internal walls - plastering required	8	16
Ceilings require plastering	4	6
Roofs - defective	11	10
Roofs - require stripping & reroofing	4	4
Skirtings defective	2	1
Stair-treads and risers defective	1	1
Walls - damp	4	9
Walls - require damp-proofing solution	-	1
Walls - external rendering defective	-	1
Windows - defective	1	3
Windows - new required	1	1
Window frames defective	2	5
Window cills defective	2	2
Window sashcords defective	1	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

(1) Housing Act, 1957 -

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1961	3
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1961	1
No. of Preliminary Notices served	1
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	2
No. of Statutory Notices served	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1961	2
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1961	1

(2) Public Health Act, 1936 -

	Houses	Other Premises	Dust-bins
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January,1961	8	-	6
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January,1961	5	1	5
No. of Preliminary Notices served	26	-	2
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	20	-	7
Statutory Action necessary	12	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices served	14	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	12	-	5
Action in Default	-	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	2	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December,1961	3	-	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December,1961	5	1	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The Council's "Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities", to which reference was made in last year's Annual Report, was accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Dorking was one of the districts named in the Appointed Day Orders which came into operation on the 1st October, 1961.

Of the two slaughterhouses which were stated, in the Council's Report, as being likely to comply with the Regulations by the appointed day, only one - that which was undergoing major reconstruction in 1960 - had in fact been completed and continued to operate. No alterations or improvements were carried out at the smaller slaughterhouse, nor did slaughtering take place there at any time during the year, and it therefore ceased to be regarded as a slaughterhouse.

As was anticipated, the reconditioning and re-arrangement of the one slaughterhouse which continued to function resulted in a considerable increase in throughput - 9,484 animals, compared with 4,197 last year, and with 6,593 in 1959, which was the last full working year recorded.

Slaughterhouses - continued -

In the course of alterations, lairages have been improved, a stunning pen installed for cattle, a de-hairing machine for pigs, thus dispensing with the old wooden scalding tub, and an electric hoist provided. These factors, plus the large cooled hanging room, enable the slaughtering and dressing processes to be carried out more smoothly and more quickly than was previously the case. Pigs and sheep are stunned by means of an electrolethaler.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(a) Five hundred and sixty-four visits were made to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection, and 100 per cent post-mortem inspection of the animals killed was effected, as in previous years.

To achieve this, it is necessary for one inspector to spend an average of 25 hours per week (5 of them outside normal working hours) at the slaughterhouse. Fortunately, however, the extra hours are usually on Monday and Tuesday, and the difficulties experienced in some districts owing to very late hours of slaughter during the week, plus regular week-end slaughtering, have not been encountered here, the only departure from normal being one week-end each December, in preparation for the Christmas trade.

The sixteen cases of Cysticercus bovis which were found were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, together with the names and addresses of the farmers entering the cattle for sale. The number found compares with 2 last year and 3 in 1959, but on a percentage basis it is 1.54 % this year - still less, I believe, than the national average, compared with .44 % in 1960 and .20 % in 1959.

Tables "A", "B" and "C", which summarise the numbers of animals killed, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcases and organs rejected as unfit, are set out on pages 37, 38 and 39.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and one licence was issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

MEAT INSPECTION

Table "A"

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	Total
Number killed	768	269	310	4309	3828	9484
Number inspected	768	269	310	4309	3828	9484
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:						
Whole carcases condemned	1	5	4	4	2	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	93	92	2	44	371	602
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	12.24	36.06	1.93	1.11	9.75	
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	.37	-	-	.05	-
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	1	-	-	-	15
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	14	1	-	-	-	15
Generalised and totally condemned	-	1	-	-	-	1

Total weight of carcases and offals condemned was -

3 tons. 19 cwts. 1 qtr. 18 lbs. 0 ozs.

MEAT INSPECTION - REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases												TOTAL
		Generalised	Localised	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. bovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the liver	Injuries	Swine Erysipelas	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Septicaemia	Miscellaneous Diseases	
BOVINES (excluding calves)	1037															
Whole carcases and offal		1					1							4	2	8
Part carcases				2												2
Heads and tongues				5	5		12									22
Hearts							3					2				5
Lungs				2									2		3	7
Livers and part livers				30					131				8			169
Kidneys															2	2
CALVES	310															
Whole carcases and offal														1	3	4
Part carcases				1						1						2
SHEEP	4309															
Whole carcases and offal														1	3	4
Livers and part livers				1				30	8				2			41
Hearts												2				2
Lungs													3			3
PIGS	3828															
Whole carcases and offal				2												2
Part carcases				4						2			1		1	8
Heads and tongues			2	5												7
Hearts												88	1		1	90
Lungs								1				1	55		6	63
Livers and part livers			1					224	9			1	28			263
Kidneys															7	7
TOTAL:-	9484	1	3	52	5	-	16	255	148	3	-	94	100	6	28	711

WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcase and Offal	Part Carcase	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(a) TUBERCULOSIS:								
Bovines	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	435
Pigs	-	-	34	-	-	9	-	43
(b) OTHER DISEASES:								
Bovines	3360	6	597	19	88	2334	16	6420
Calves	173	43	-	-	-	-	-	216
Pigs	345	188	63	69	101½	734½	7½	1508½
Sheep	165	-	-	7	2	97½	-	271½
(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:								
Bovines	3795	6	597	19	88	2334	16	6855
Calves	173	43	-	-	-	-	-	216
Pigs	345	188	97	69	101½	734½	7½	1551½
Sheep	165	-	-	7	2	97½	-	271½
TOTALS:-	4478	237	694	95	191½	3175	23½	8894

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	Tins	Bottles & Jars	Pkts	Ctns	Weight			
					Cwts	Qrs	lbs	ozs
Beef	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-
Pork	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11
Offal	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-
Fish	100	-	-	-	1	3	23	12
Bacon & Ham	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	14
Tinned Ham	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	8
Canned Meat	-	-	-	-	6	3	17	6¾
Poultry	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	6
Sausages	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Suet	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	8
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Biscuits	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	10½
Bread	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Fruit	1115	2	16	1	1	1	20	8
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
Milk	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	1026	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	138	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	20	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverages	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	2	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
Potato Powder	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles & Sauces	2	67	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	25	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	64	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice	105	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custard Powder	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puddings	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jellies	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Cake Mix	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Yoghourt	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2828	161	133	2	19	0	19	0¼

(c) Milk -

(i) Samples:

During the year 146 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, acting as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The results are summarised as follows :-

Pasteurised Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
116	* 106	9 void	* 115	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
30	27	3 void	30	-

The 12 samples on which the Methylene Blue test was declared void by the laboratory were taken during a spell of hot weather when the permitted temperature was exceeded in the laboratory and the test was therefore not carried out.

* One bottle was broken in the laboratory before testing commenced.

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designations:

Dealers' licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 were issued by the Surrey County Council in respect of firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows :-

For the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk (pre-packed)	10
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	11
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	13
Bottling Licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Sections 13 to 21
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale etc., of food to the Public:

Once again it is possible to record an increase in the number of visits made specifically in connection with food hygiene. In addition, many other visits for other purposes were made to food premises. It is pleasing to note, therefore, that the number of contraventions of the Regulations observed was considerably reduced, and by the end of the year the only matters outstanding were in hand as part of structural alterations.

The trend towards modernisation of premises continued, no doubt in line with the present day methods of sales promotion rather than with food hygiene as the main objective, but the latter most definitely benefits.

There were no legal proceedings under the Act or the Regulations during the year.

REGULATION NO.	CONTRAVENTIONS			
	Carried forward 31.12.60.	Found	Remedied	Carried forward 31.12.61.
6	3	2	5	-
8	1	-	1	-
14	-	1	1	-
16	6	2	7	1
18	1	-	1	-
19	6	-	5	1
21	1	-	1	-
23	6	3	6	3

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under "grocer" only) :-

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses)	9
Butchers	14
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	55
Sweet Confectioners	23
Vegetarian Stores	1
Food Manufactories	3

1. Food Hygiene - Continued -

Catering Establishments:-

Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	30	
Public Houses and Hotels	40	
Office and Works Canteens	18	
Private Schools and Children's Homes	8	
School Canteens	13	
Nursing Homes and Institutions	6	
Clubs	6	
Students' Hostel	1	
		122
Total :-		245

2. Premises Registered under Section 16:

Manufacture of sausages.....	15
Manufacture of potted,pressed, pickled or preserved food.....	16
Storage and sale of ice-cream.....	100
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream.....	2

As in the last few years, neither of the two registered for manufacture produced their own ice-cream, but continued to sell prepacked brands.

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows :-

Number of Dairies	3
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	14

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 442 visits were made for various purposes of this Act. This shows a very considerable increase on any figure previously recorded.

Many improvements, often associated with changes in occupancy, took place. There was no necessity for the service of notices.

The Register of Shops totals 380 premises (including licensed premises) as set out overleaf. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold.

Shops Act - continued -

Arts and Crafts	1
Antiques	8
Books	2
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	9
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	10
Bread and Cakes	7
Butchers	14
Caravan Accessories	2
Children's Wear	1
China and Glass	2
Chemists	7
Coal Order Office	2
Corn and Seed Merchants	3
Cycle Repairs	1
Decorator's Sundries	4
Drapers and Haberdashers	9
Dyers and Cleaners	7
Electrical Goods, Radio & Television	10
Fancy Goods	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	3
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	8
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	31
Grocers and General Stores	20
Hairdressers	17
Heating Engineers	2
Ironmongers, Hardware & Builder's Sundries	10
Jewellers	3
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicle and Accessories	11
Music Shops	3
Newsagents and Stationers	16
Opticians	4
Outfitters	21
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	2
Photographic Goods	3
Restaurants, Cafes & Snack Bars	30
Sewing Machines	1
Sportsgoods, Cycles & Toys	3
Supermarket	1
Timber Merchant	1
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	14
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	4
Wool Shops	4
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1
	380

AIR POLLUTION

A great deal of time was again spent in dealing with complaints, carrying out observations and inspections, and preparing reports on the subject of the emission of oil smut from the North Holmwood Brickworks.

At the beginning of the year it appeared that there had been an improvement in conditions, probably due to the powder injection apparatus (insufflator) mentioned in last year's Report, but in the middle of April there was some recurrence which immediately resulted in a number of complaints from residents in the neighbourhood. In addition to these the residents arranged a meeting at the North Holmwood Village Hall. Representatives of the Brick Company were invited to attend, as were the Council's officers and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee. The Managing Director of the Brick Company made a statement on the steps taken during the past two years. He mentioned that the powder injection system had not been satisfactory as it had been too large for their plant. Consequently, it had been withdrawn, but a specially designed insufflator would be installed early in June. The residents asked many questions, and made a number of specific complaints which were noted by the Managing Director. The Brick Company's and the Council's representatives then withdrew and the residents continued with a private meeting.

Subsequently, a letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government notifying the receipt of a complaint concerning the emission of oil smuts and offering to arrange for informal advice or help from the District Alkali Inspector if the Council wished to have it.

This offer was willingly accepted by the Council, and at the same time the Ministry was informed of what had transpired since the first complaints were received, and supplied with copies of reports and correspondence dealing with this matter.

The new insufflator was installed by the Brick Company early in June and a series of observations over the remainder of the summer months revealed that there was considerable improvement, although on one or two occasions there was evidence of some slight smut emission. The Company, from their own checks on the progress made, were continually pressing the plant manufacturers to carry out modifications to reduce the possibility of error.

In November the North Holmwood Village Association sent a deputation to meet the Public Health Committee. H.M. District Alkali Inspector also attended the meeting. The deputation made representations that the residents of the village had suffered an intolerable nuisance for nearly three years and that they were seriously concerned at the nature of damage caused to their personal possessions. Residents were suffering acute personal distress and mothers of young children were averse to putting their babies out in prams due to the smuts causing burns and ruining clothes; there was also the added complaint of a most obnoxious smell which necessitated windows being kept shut, including bedroom windows at night.

Following this meeting, the Council accepted the Committee's recommendation that the Brick Company should be asked to acknowledge their failure to remedy the discomfort caused and to revert to solid fuel firing until it was proved beyond all doubt that the nuisance complained of could be eradicated. In reply the Company rejected these suggestions, pointing out that considerable progress had been made in their oil firing technique, and promising continued co-operation with the Council and the supply of the fullest information on the methods in use in accordance with up to date developments.

By the end of the year reports indicated that the insufflator was achieving a significant reduction in the sulphur trioxide content of the exhaust gases and in consequence the acidity of any smuts emitted was substantially less.

CARAVAN SITES

In last year's Report reference was made to the fact that a total of 27 applications for site licences had been received under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. 1960. All of these were in respect of existing sites, but in only one case had a planning permission been granted previously, and although twenty-five of the others had existing use rights going back in some instances for over 30 years, the applications in respect of these had to be transmitted to the local planning authority in accordance with the requirements of Section 17 of the Act. The application in respect of one site which had neither a specific planning permission nor a claim to "existing use" rights was withdrawn.

Circular 42/60, which was issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in connection with the general policy to be adopted under the Act, stated:-

> "There is no power in Section 17 for the planning authority to issue a refusal of planning permission on a licence application which is referred to them. Nor should conditions be attached to permissions which would have the effect of curtailing existing use rights - for example, conditions imposing time limits. The proper way to curtail any such rights will be by an order under Section 26 of the 1947 Act."

Despite this advice, and despite the consultations which had taken place in December, 1960, between officers of the Surrey County Council and the Urban District Council, the planning permission in each case was granted only a very short time before the expiration of the six months' period allowed. Two of the permissions included conditions embodying time limits, having regard to the fact that agreements under Section 25 of the 1947 Act had been entered into some years ago by the site occupiers and the Surrey County Council, and these agreements had specified time limits.

One permission granted was in such a form that the area of the existing site would have been considerably reduced, but no order under Section 26 of the 1947 Act was made. The site occupier entered an appeal against this decision, and in view of the circumstances, the issue of a licence was deferred pending the outcome of the appeal. Unfortunately, this matter was still unsettled by the end of 1961.

Three other licences were deferred - two because the planning permissions required amendment, and one because an appeal had been lodged. None of these had been settled by the end of the year.

The position at the 31st December, 1961 with regard to the 27 applications referred to last year was as follows :-

Licences issued following grant of planning consent :	-	21 *
Withdrawn	-	1
Licences deferred pending settlement of planning considerations	-	4

* These 21 licences dealt with 22 of the original applications, as two adjoining sites, formerly the subject of two separate applications, became merged in one ownership.

In addition to the foregoing, a licence for a site for one caravan was issued after a successful appeal against a planning refusal in respect of a new application. The Minister, in allowing the appeal, set a limit of two years in this case.

When considering the conditions to be attached to site licences, the Council's Public Health Committee followed the advice of the Minister, as set out in the introduction to the Model Standards :-

> "In pursuance of his powers under Section 5(6) of the Act, the Minister hereby specifies the following standards. They are Model standards: they represent the standards normally to be expected, as a matter of good practice, on sites which are used regularly by residential or holiday caravans. They are not intended to apply to any other type of caravan site. They should be applied with due regard to the particular circumstances of each case, including the physical character of the site, any services or facilities that may already be available within convenient reach, and other local conditions."

The factors referred to by the Minister were taken into consideration by the Committee, together with the detailed reports which were submitted in respect of each, and the results of discussions with site operators or their representatives. Some members of the Committee personally viewed a number of the larger sites.

That the care taken at that time was fully justified is borne out by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 2/62, dated 26th April, 1962 in which the Minister refers to complaints received about excessive conditions being attached to site licences, and to examples he has seen. He therefore asks the authorities concerned to review their practice and to consider what is the minimum that need be included (rather than the maximum that can be included) in the licences they issue. He further refers to the too rigid application of the model standards.

Owing to the particular difficulties with regard to cesspool emptying in the Box Hill area, the full requirements of licence conditions for sanitary and ablution blocks do not come into effect on the caravan sites in that area until main drainage is available. In the meantime, therefore, although communal facilities drain to cesspools, the waste water from caravan sinks may be permitted in many instances to be otherwise disposed of, including the provision of soakaways, provided that no nuisance is caused.

No detailed over-all count was taken in December, 1961, but figures summarised at a later date - the first week in May, 1962 - although strictly speaking outside the scope of this review, are interesting in that they show that the references of some members of the public to "dozens of extra vans arriving every week" and "thousands of caravan residents" are completely inaccurate.

Caravans on sites subject to
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act,1960

(a) Number at commencement of the Act:	827, including 465 in permanent occupation
(b) Number permitted by licence on sites so far licensed:	632, including 305 in permanent occupation
(c) Number recommended on sites at present subject to planning appeals etc., - Licences not yet issued:	160, including 131 in permanent occupation
(d) Total of (b) and (c) :	792, including 436 in permanent occupation
(e) Number at present:	787, including 456* in permanent occupation

* The excess is accounted for by caravans on sites where a reduction is to be achieved by natural wastage.

In addition to the above, there are a few caravans which come into exempted classes, and also several parked for storage only, a total of approximately 30 altogether.

HOUSING ACTS.

(a) CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

As a result of the Local Inquiry held in December, 1960 into the Compulsory Purchase Order made in respect of the Falkland Road area, the Minister confirmed the Order in May, 1961, with modifications. One house was transferred from the unfit "pink" category to "grey", while four houses which had been included in "grey" land for the purposes of redevelopment of the area were deleted.

During the year, 11 families comprising 25 persons were displaced from properties subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders, 10 of these families being from unfit houses. Forty-one houses were demolished. The following summary indicates the position reached in the original five years' programme by the end of 1961.

Number of Houses in Clearance Areas

	1. Included in original list.	2. Included in area when "declared".	3. Confirmed as unfit by Minister.	4. Demolished.
Cotmandene (C.A.No.1)	20	26	25	25
Church Gardens (C.A.No.2)	59	58	55	32
Orchard Road (C.A.No.3)	6	6	6	6
Hampstead Road (C.A.No.4)	-	4	4	4
Hampstead Road (C.A.No.5)	13	18	18	18
Barley Mow Gardens (C.A.No.6)	4	4	-*	-
Lincoln Road (C.A.No.7)	8	8	8	-
Falkland Road (C.A.No.8)	3	8	7	-
Totals	113	132	123	85

* These houses were purchased by agreement on the recommendation of the Minister.

Practically all the clearance areas have been dealt with by compulsory purchase orders, and in certain cases, therefore, other properties have been included to enable better re-development. In addition, some of the houses transferred from the unfit category by the Minister have still been retained within the areas of such orders.

Housing Acts -

(a) Clearance Programme - continued -

Fit houses included in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders.

	No.	No. demolished	Not yet demolished
Cotmandene	1	1	-
Church Gardens	10	3	7
Hampstead Road	6	6	-
Lincoln Road	1	-	1
Falkland Road	3	-	3
Totals	21	10	11

In addition to the houses dealt with in areas, the number of individual premises so far dealt with during the period of the programme either by closing order (in respect of whole or part), demolition order, or undertaking totalled 17, and action was pending in several other cases.

Provided that some progress can be made in the rehousing of the various family units still occupying houses in the areas subject to compulsory purchase order, followed by the demolition of the groups of houses which have had to be left standing because of this delay, it will soon be possible to regard the first five year programme as nearly complete, and a new programme will have to be prepared.

(b) OTHER HOUSING ACTION.

The following properties were dealt with :-

Houses demolished as result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957)	-	3
Unfit houses made fit :		
(a) After informal action	-	23
(b) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	-	11

RENT ACT, 1957

Once again, very little use was made by tenants of the provisions of this Act.

RENT ACT, 1957 - FIRST SCHEDULE

Period covered - 1st January to 31st December, 1961.

PART I - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates 2

2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates ..... Nil

3. Number of decisions to issue certificates
   (a) in respect of some but not all defects 2
   (b) in respect of all defects ..... Nil

4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule..... 2

5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Nil

6. Number of Certificates issued ..... Nil

PART II - APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates 1

8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates Nil

9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections ..... Nil

10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority 1

PEST CONTROL

The work under this heading varied little from last year except that more complaints were received in respect of infestations of rats and mice, and fewer concerning insect pests.

1. RATS AND MICE -

The details submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the year's work are as follows :-

Rats and Mice - continued -

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses (inc.Council Hses	(3) All Other (inc.Business Prem.	(4) Total of Cols. 1,2, & 3.	(5) Agricultural
1.	Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	10	6821	870	7701	29
2.	Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	1	140	39	179	2
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Common rat (Minor	-	106	24	130	2
	Ship rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Ship rat (Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse (Minor	-	31	23	54	-
3.	Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	7	1116	8	1131	8
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Common rat (Minor	6	282	4	292	3
	Ship rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Ship rat (Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse (Minor	-	29	7	36	-
4.	Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	519	533	1055	6

Number of such properties found to be infested by:-

Cont/over

Rats and Mice - Continued -

4.	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
	Common rat (Minor)	-	2	-	2	-
	Ship rat (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
	Ship rat (Minor)	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse (Minor)	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	35	4117	1883	6035	57
6.	Number of infested properties (in Section 11, 111, & IV) treated by L.A.	6	450	45	501	5
7.	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	14	563	76	653	11
8.	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	95 involving 303 premises				

Rats and Mice - continued -

Arrangements continued for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments :-

	Number
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	3
Hotels	1
Schools Canteens	9
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

2. INSECT PESTS -

(a) Fleas:

Infestations of fleas in two private houses were treated by the use of insecticide.

(b) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in two hotels, a café, an old people's home, a laundry, a hostel, a convent, three private houses, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, treatment was necessary on 37 occasions the number of room-treatments involved being 92.

(c) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ants):

19 visits were made to an hotel, involving 46 room treatments and re-treatments.

(d) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 35 room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at a shop and five private houses.

(e) Mosquitoes:

Two ponds, an old static water tank, a ditch, an area of marshy land, and stagnant stretches of two streams, were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(f) Wasps:

107 wasps' nests were treated and destroyed.

Insect Pests - continued -

(g) Flies:

By agreement with the Education Authority nine school canteens and the Central Kitchen, which prepared school meals for distribution to those schools which have no canteen kitchen of their own, were sprayed with insecticide as a measure of fly prevention.

Premises treated included the Dorking General Hospital, roof spaces in two private houses and a nursing-home, and a church tower.

(h) Clover Mite:

External walls of three Council houses were sprayed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Three visits were made for miscellaneous enquiries.

One bedroom in a Council house was disinfected after the removal of a T.B. case.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

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